Gazette of the United
AND
EVENING ADVE

[No. 22 of Vol. V. TUESDAY, January 7, 179

CHARLESON, (S. C.) Dec. 10.

Citizens Markland & M'Iver,

WHEN an individual receives an injury from a fet of men, whether thoſe men are acting under the cloak of office or not, the peace and happineſs of that individual is diſturbed, and his good name, more commonly, ſuffers in the opinion of the people at large, than that it ſhould be defended. But when the individual is attacked by a powerful body, his liberty taken from him, and his actions, nay, his thoughts, are ſcrutinized under ſpecious pretences of *public ſafety*, it is then no longer a private injury; it becomes one of a public nature. Citizens, it is from hence that, through the channel of your paper, I ſeek to produce to my fellow citizens, not of this ſtate only, but of the whole United States, a relation of an arbitrary act, which although ſeemingly aimed at me, yet ſtrikes at the very baſis of the political liberty of my country. In giving this relation, "*I ſhall nothing extenuate—nor ſet down aught in malice.*"

On Saturday night the 7th inſtant, I was accoſted in my yard by a perſon who came in at my gate, with the uſual compliment of—How do you do, ſir, I ſuppoſed him an acquaintance, and when he came near enough to the light to be diſtinguiſhed, I recognized the perſon of col. Wade Hampton; cloſe at his heels followed two other men; theſe, with the colonel, I invited to walk in; they entered and ſat down. Mr. Hampton, prefaced his buſineſs by ſaying, that he imagined I muſt know what he came upon. I declared my ignorance. He continued his preface, by ſaying, he preſumed I muſt have heard the opinions and ſurmizes which have been made on my going up the country ſome few weeks back. I replied, that thoſe reports which he alluded to had reached my ears while in the country, and precipitated my return to Charleſton, to face my enemies. He then produced his commiſſion, which was a bench warrant, ſigned by Thomas Waties, and E. H. Bay, (two of the aſſociate judges) to take my body in cuſtody, for attempting to levy troops from among the citizens of this ſtate, and under commiſſions of the French republic. This warrant was grounded on a repreſentation of a committee who were appointed by the houſe of repreſentatives now ſitting at Columbia, ſetting forth, "That divers perſons, citizens of this ſtate, have wickedly attempted, under a foreign authority, to levy an armed force within ſtate, without the permiſſion and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States." This warrant acted againſt my body only. I ſubmitted, it was cloathed with the authority of thoſe whom the people had choſen to execute the laws; and however innocent I might be, it was the part of a good citizen to ſubmit. The ſequel, however, proved that more was intended, and the taking of my body was the moſt trifling part. Col. Hampton, after executing his duty as ſheriff, produced another ſpecies of power, in the caracter of *ſpecial meſſenger* to the houſe of repreſentatives: this was a ſearch warrant, ſigned by Robert Anderſon, as chairman of a committee appointed by the houſe, and compoſed of Robert Anderſon, Henry Wm. Deſauſſure, John Rutledge, jun. capt. Butler, John Drayton, Timothy Ford, and James Green Hunt, which declares and ſets forth, "That William Tate, Stephen Drayton, John Hambleton, Robert Tate, Jacob Roberts Brown, and Richard Speake, have ſeverally been concerned and employed in enrolling the citizens of this ſtate, and exciting them to arm themſelves in the ſervice of the French republic; *and to march out of this ſtate*, under officers appointed and commiſſioned by the miniſter plenipotentiary of the French republic, and that the ſaid W. T. S. D. &c. poſſeſs certain informations of and in the premiſes, as well as divers papers or records, relative thereto, which are neceſſary and proper to be obtained and brought before the committee, *in order to enable them more fully to diſcharge the truſt and duty committed to them*, as aforeſaid, &c." Conſequently, col. W. Hampton was not only authoriſed to take the above perſons into cuſtody, but immediately, notwithſtanding excuſes, neglects or refuſals, to compel them to appear before the committee at Columbia. And moreover, to ſearch for all papers, records, memorandums or writings in anywiſe relating to, or touching the premiſes, which may be in the cuſtody of the ſaid S. D. W. T. &c. (and repeats) "and all papers ſo found, forthwith, together with the perſons aforeſaid, to bring before the ſaid committee, at the place aforeſaid." Concluding with requiring and enjoining all citizens of this ſtate, upon being thereunto required, to be aiding and aſſiſting—*as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.*

Citizens of America, after peruſing the above, attend to the following:

The warrant from the committee, declaring that divers perſons are levying troops, or an armed force, in this ſtate, without permiſſion, and contrary to the government, of the United States, and thereby declaring it to be illegal, is acting under the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, dated the 10th of April, 1793, enjoining the citizens of theſe ſtates to obſerve an exact neutrality reſpecting the belligerent powers. The 3d ſection of the 2d article of the conſtitution defines the power of the Preſident, reſpecting extraordinary occaſions, and ſuch meaſures as are expedient to be taken, in which the law of the land has been ſilent, he may recommend; but it does not empower him to create a new law, however expedient it may be. In the 3d ſection, the 1ſt article, declares what treaſon againſt the United States ſhall conſiſt of, i. e. the levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The 2d clauſe of the 6th article declares, that this conſtitution and the laws of the United States, which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof, or which ſhall be made under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land. The 6th clauſe in the amendment to the conſtitution declares, the right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects, againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures, ſhall not be violated: and no warrants ſhall iſſue but on probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing *the places to be ſearched, and the perſons and things to be ſeized.*

The immediate following clauſe, viz. the 7th, declares, that no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital, or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice, in the time of war or public danger.

The *conſtitution of the United States* is the *law* of the *land*, and on attentively peruſing it, I cannot find a clauſe which, in a moſt diſtant manner, can be conſtrued, even by the formidable hoſt of lawyers who compoſe the committee, ſo as to make it treaſon in any American's entering into the ſervice of the French republic, while that people are not engaged in a war againſt America: for the 3d ſection and the 1ſt article clearly, without a poſſibility of the words being explained away, or extorted to any other meaning, ſays, "Treaſon againſt the United States, ſhall conſiſt *only* in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort!"

The warrant by which I have been treated as a *ſlave* has not accuſed me of attempting to levy w[ar] or of adhering to [the enemies] on board his [Britannic Majeſty's ſhip] have been conſtimated at the citizens, and excit[ed] and various themſelves in the ſervice [of] to his *Republic*, and *to march out* [of] freſh in der officers appointed and [by] veſſel by the miniſter of the French [republic], in [&c.] Does this act conſtitute treaſon? or can it be conſtrued into a crime? By the law of the land it cannot; but by the proclamation of the Preſident it may—that is, in the eyes of thoſe who think there is infallibility in others as well as the Pope. But let us refer to the federal conſtitution, and ſee the power placed in the hands of the Preſident. We will begin with the ſolemn oath which he takes on entering into office—"I do ſolemnly ſwear, that I will faithfully execute the office of Preſident of the United States, and will, to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution of the United States." This is the oath of office: he muſt *preſerve, protect* and *defend*, but he cannot *add to* or *alter* a tittle of the conſtitution; and altho', without pretending to omniſcience or infallibility, he may diſcover defects in the conſtitution yet in this caſe he can only *recommend* to the conſideration of Congreſs, ſuch meaſures as he may judge neceſſary and expedient—except in extraordinary occaſions, and then his power is extended ſo far as to *convene both houſes, or either of them.*

If, then, no article of the law of the land prohibits my joining the armies of France, I was at liberty ſo to do, notwithſtanding the proclamation of the Preſident: for he had no power to reſtrain my political liberty. But when power is ſo far miſuſed, as, upon the ſlighteſt grounds, to attack the freedom and the life and property of the citizens, it is full time to examine the government we live under; as a *freeman* I will do it, and as a juſt man I will neither leſſen nor miſrepreſent.

I am accuſed, among others, of being concerned in levying and arming the citizens to march out of the ſtate, and to enter the ſervice of the French Republic; and the accuſation has been ſupported with the oath of *one*: it goes on with declaring that the armament, under myſelf, is intended againſt ſome of the *Spaniſh iſlands* belonging to the *King of Spain*—No mention of levying war againſt this ſtate, or any other of the union.

I have ſaid that col. Hampton took my body into cuſtody, under the bench warrant on Saturday the 7th inſt. and when he was to act under the committee's warrant, his urbanity prompted him to propoſe my ſending for an intimate and confidential friend, who ſhould ſearch my papers for treaſonable correſpondence. I declined at firſt, but on the colonel's ſaying it would be, in every ſtage of the buſineſs, more ſatisfactory to him, I propoſed capt. T. Hall, and accordingly one of the perſons attending the ſheriff went in ſearch of him, and ſoon came about 11 o'clock at night. Soon after a ſearch took place, where my papers lay expoſed, or where drawers, trunks and boxes were found which were not ſecured by locks. A man long in public ſervice, and who, while his country was invaded by Britiſh tyranny, in conſequence of the rank he held in the army of theſe United States, independent of correſpondencies in private life for forty years back, could not but be in poſſeſſion of many papers. The hour of two o'clock in the morning came; the progreſs made was but ſmall. I ſaw the difficulty attending the buſineſs, and endeavored to return the civility and politeneſs with which the ſheriff acted, by propoſing ſeals to be placed on the locks and drawers of my deſk, and pledging my honor that I would not in anywiſe give information to any one, or ſecrete any papers, and that a bed ſhould be prepared for the ſheriff, that when day-light returned the ſearch ſhould be continued; giving my parole not to quit the chamber for the remainder of the night.

This being agreed to, Mr. Hall, as clerk of the ſeſſion, placed the official ſeal on the deſk and drawers, and at two o'clock left my houſe and ſelf in the poſſeſſion and care of the ſheriff. At ten o'clock Sunday morning capt. Hall reſumed the ſearch. Having gone through the whole of my papers which were not ſecured by locks, he then broke the ſeals he had placed on my deſk, and demanded my keys: theſe I peremptorily refuſed to deliver, obſerving that, if they conceived it to be in the execution of their office, they might force my locks, but I was determined not to produce a key.—Accordingly my locks were forced, my papers examined with the eye of ſcrutiny, and not a paper nor a ſentence could be found that could tend to ſupport the charge which had occaſioned this wanton attack upon the privileges and immunities of a citizen.

I have already ſet forth in the words of the bench warrant, and, in thoſe of the warrant from the committee of the houſe, the charges which were laid againſt me. I have ſcrupulouſly examined the law of the land, and the law of this ſtate, and have, together with my accuſations, placed them before my fellow citizens, *to judge.* In the conſtitution of this ſtate, the 2d clauſe of the 9th art. declares, that "No freeman of the ſtate ſhall be taken, or impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Upon the evidence of *one man*, who has not *declared how he became poſſeſſed of the evidence* am held out as a traitor to my country and treated with all the rigour and perſecutions under the moſt arbitrary government. Upon the *evidence* of laws of the land, and the part as of this ſtate, the act imputed treaſonable, is not mentioned into a fore *that act* cannot be conſtrued made crime, becauſe no exiſting amounted it one. But allowing the Preſident's to *miſpriſion*, by admitting power of *law, proclamation* to have been the law was in eſtabliſhing *crimes* to come at the ſilent, yet the neceſſary to condemn evidence which ſuch, that nothing the aggreſſor, of a deſpot was wanting ſhort of the ting. hereafter attempt to call Shall and of liberty, when neither Americor locks, or other ſecurity, character heretofore held ſacred, can protect how citizen from the rigorous ſearch of ſtar-chamber warrant? Suppoſe, for moment, I was ſeen at the head of one thouſand, or even ten thouſand men, *all citizens*, and all equally free to go where they pleaſed, as I ſuppoſed myſelf to be at *one time*, and that we were juſt ſtepping out of the limits of this ſtate, progreſſing to a country, no matter whether in or out of the limits of the United States: could it be conſtrued againſt the laws of this country, when the preamble to every conſtitution paſſed in America declares *that all men are free?* I am not free to commit murder; I am not free to make depredations upon any individual of the United States: but certainly I am free to quit theſe ſtates *when I pleaſe* to go *where I pleaſe*, or I am more a ſlave to tyranny now, than I was twenty years ago.

If then this political freedom is poſſeſſed by the citizens of America, and it has been declared to be their *inherent right* by the general *voice of the people*, what aſſumption of power muſt it be, when a ſet of individuals ſhall attempt to invade or in any ſhape diminiſh that right. Americans, it becomes your cauſe more immediately than mine; every indignity which I have been made to ſuffer, I have

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative are, Theodorus Bailey, Abraham Baldwin, John Beatty, Thos. Blount, Thos. P. Carnes, Gabriel Chriſtie, Abraham Clarke, Iſaac Coles, Wm. Johnſon Dawſon, Henry Dearborn, Geo. Dent, Wm. Findley, W. B. Giles, Chriſt. Greenup, Andrew Gregg, Wm. Barry Grove, Carter B. Harriſon, John Heath, Danl. Heiſter, Wm. Irvine, Richd. B. Lee, Matthew Locke, Nathn. Macon, James Madiſon, Joſeph M'Dowell, Alex. Mebane, Wm. Montgomery,

37860
.03

says, "no person shall be co... any criminal case, to be a witness a... himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Was not the searching for papers in my possession tantamount, had any been found agreeably to the hopes of my persecutors, to making me become a witness against myself? My countrymen, my friends, who have with me been instrumental in bringing about our revolution, apply to yourselves the conduct which has been adopted in this matter. From the arbitrary will of George III. of Great Britain, we have no longer a pride in exulting to be free, if the most sacred ties of the union can thus be violated and trampled upon.

I address myself now to my country at large. I do it upon the principle of a citizen (of a great republic which is just freed from the shackles of despotism) who has experienced an attack upon his privileges. It shews thereby plainly, that there still remains something despotic either in the general government, or in characters composing the executive part thereof.—In either case, if my observations are just, a remedy is necessary; if they are wrong, or the explanations extorted, I love my country too well not to submit cheerfully to conviction; but on the contrary, I pledge myself not to give up tamely a point which to me appears big with consequence respecting the future happiness of America.

S. DRAYTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 6. 1794.

committee of the whole on the bill ...pleating and better supporting the ... Establishment of the United ...

one ... objected to the addition of ... strike ... inadequate—he moved to ... Mr. ... and insert two.

... observed, supported the motion; he ... to induce ... the United States, mean ... est in fighting ... enlist who have an inter... —they must ... battles of the Country ... he remarked ... ter encouragement, were generally ... e means of living ... the persons employed in ... price—that ... found their salaries ... the public offices ... support—and were ... cient for their ... the legislature for ... petitioning ... pay—and it is evident ... ase of their ... mean to support an army ... unless we ... ciples from those profess... rent prin... couragement must be given to ... ater en... to enter into the service. ... e men

Mr. Clark said he was oppos... motion—he thought that gentlemen ... not considered the pay of the army ... cording to its real value; there are ot... things to be taken into consideration, be... sides the pay and cloathing—the whole compensation they now receive, with the proposed addition of one dollar, would be found sufficient.

Mr. Boudinot said it was a mistake, that laborers, and good laborers, could not be obtained for the wages and allowance of the soldiers. He knew of good laborers actually employed at and under the rate of their actual compensation.

Mr. Scot said that it was in vain to expect men to enlist for the present pay—he knew of no laborers in his part of the Country, that could be procured for the allowance now made to the soldiers—men, who could eat and drink, and sleep safe, and securely at home, and get from 70 to 80 dollars a year for their labor, would hardly be induced to risk their lives for the pay and allowance of a soldier!

Mr. Findley offered some remarks on the propriety of raising the value of the rations.

Mr. J. Wadsworth said it had been ascertained on a former occasion, that taking into consideration the value of the cloathing, rating it at 20 dollars per ann. ...er with the month... ...hat the compensa... ...e averaged price ... Pennsylvania. ... to the actual state of ... goodness of men—he ... composed of as good ... were ever employed in ... United States. They ... iced by good judges. ...aising the pay so as to ..., industrious laborers, ...ervice, he considered it ... are principally compo... ...ter...sing men—persons ...d in ...hy regular pursuits; ...occasions the subsist... ...rious citizens, do not ...e force of any coun...

...d he should vote against ...tho' he was opposed to any ... ...blishment, yet, as circumstan... ...ces ... ...tuated, he was in favor of completing the number of troops originally intended by the act.

He observed that there were no complaints bro't forward from the soldiers—some complaints had been mentioned from the officers, but these remained to be enquired into—he tho't that one dollar addition would answer the purpose effectually—if the three dollars per month had been sufficient to raise three quarters of the men required, one dollar more, making four dollars a month, would raise the other quarter. He added some remarks on the enormous expence which would attend the enhancement of the pay in case the United States were called on to make a great addition to their military force.

Mr. Boudinot added some observations on the subject. He supposed it might be eligible to make some addition to the cloathing and rations.

Mr. Montgomery said he could not understand, how gentlemen calculated in estimating the pay of the soldiers as being equal to that of laborers—according to his calculations it was inferior.

He said the militia called out to act with the regular troops, are never satisfied with the continental pay.

Mr. Scot said he hoped that five dollars would be agreed to—this encouragement would probably induce a sufficient number of the militia now in the neighborhood of the army to enlist; these he observed consisted principally of as sprightly, active youths, as any in the United States.

Mr. Hunter said that the state of South Carolina gave their militia on the frontiers eighteen pence sterling a day, and he conceived that it was in vain to expect to raise men at the reduced wages proposed he was sure it never could be done in the southern States.

Mr. Beatty said he was in favor of the motion for an encrease of the pay—but he stated a modification of the business in relation to some compensation at the end of the service; he said he should bring forward a motion in the course of the discussion

Mr. Smiley enlarged on the ideas he at first suggested respecting the importance of committing the defence of the country to substantial citizens, men interested in its prosperity.

Mr. Irvine added some remarks, in which he concurred substantially in the ideas of Mr. Beatty, and reprobated in severe terms the profligate and drunken characters of many of the recruits in service.

Mr. S. Smith, after stating that the wage price of labor in Maryland, is forty-eight dollars a year—urged ... arguments to shew the extreme ill policy of enhancing the pay at the present crisis; when a variety of circumstances ...ted to embarrass the recruiting service ...e war in Europe obstructed the emigration of laborers from that country—labor ...s therefore were scarce, and consequently recruits for the army were not so easily procured as heretofore—but this state of things does not warrant adopting a permanent principle in the enhancement of the wages ... the soldiers.

He was in favor of the idea suggested by the gentleman from New-Jersey, of giving 100 acres of land at the expiration of the service.—Mr. Smith was opposed to the motion for 2 dollars, and in favor of the addition proposed in the bill.

Mr. Wadsworth added some remarks on the observations which had been made respecting the purging the army of dissolute and intemperate soldiers. He considered such ideas as futile. To expect that an army should consist only of sober industrious men, without vices—we might just as well expect that an army might be composed of clergymen.

The motion for striking out one and inserting two dollars, was negatived.

Mr. Clark moved an addition to the rations of 4 ounces of bread or flour, and 4 ounces of meat.

Mr. Parker said he was one of the committee on the bill, he heard of no complaint on account of the rations: he presumed they were sufficient, unless it was proposed to fat them like pullets or ducks till they became so unweildy that they could not run away or desert—he saw no advantage in the proposed augmentation; besides he said it would only increase the temptation of the savages to attempt cutting off convoys, as had already been the case; he said that one half the army is now employed in transporting provisions to the other.

Mr. Findley said in opposition to Mr. Parker, that he had heard of more complaints on account of the scarcity of provisions than on account of the wages: that the men had frequently been reduced to great straits for the want of supplies—to such straits as that one of them had informed him, the sweetest morsel he had ever eaten was a piece of roasted cow hide; he said it was unjust and ungenerous, he would not say wicked, to expect that men in the service of their country should suffer for the want of a full supply of necessary food. He did not anticipate the disadvantages that the gentleman from Virginia did; he did not think there was any danger of the men's growing too fat.

Mr. Smiley added several remarks corroborative of those of Mr. Findley: he remarked that a man in the wilderness required more food than one in the more settled parts of the country.

Mr. Hartley moved to strike out the quantities and leave the amount of the addition blank.

Mr. Clark consented to this alteration in his motion.

Mr. Hartley then added some observations to shew the necessity, propriety, and justice of adding to the cloathing as well as the rations; he said that four dollars a month, with some addition of the kind he mentioned, would make the soldiers comfortable.

Mr. Wadsworth said he was opposed to raising the rations to a greater quantity than would amount to the necessaries of life. He adverted to the rations allowed to the late continental army, which had been found sufficient.

Mr. B. Bourne said that it appeared to him that more information was wanting to enable the committee to decide with propriety; he could wish that the motion should lay on the table till that information was obtained.

Mr. Findley, to shew that the rations had not been sufficient, and that complaints had been made, referred to the communications made at the last session of Congress during the investigation into General St. Clair's expedition.

Mr. Giles also stated some information to the same point, received by the select committee on that business.

It was then moved to amend the motion by striking the article "meat."

This motion occasioned some further debate, but before a vote was taken, Mr. Clark withdrew his motion.

Mr. Irvine then moved an amendment the substance of which was that each soldier at the end of the service should be entitled to 100 acres of land.

Mr. Findley supported the amendment—he considered it as a wise provision, which ... induce the soldiers to settle in that country, and prevent many at the end of the war from returning to the thick settled parts, and the cities on the sea coast, and become for want of employment, robbers and house breakers.

Mr. S. Smith said the principle of the motion he considered excellent—it would produce a more rapid settlement of the frontiers, and experience has proved that the only effectual plan of repressing the incursions of the savages is by pushing the settlements into their country.

Mr. Dearborn objected to this mode of rewarding the soldiers; he preferred that of giving a sum of money at the end of the service, sufficient to enable the men to purchase a number of acres of land at their option in any part of the United States. He stated a variety of difficulties that had formerly attended the plan of giving land to the soldiers, and shewed that it had not answered the purpose.

Mr. Beatty and Mr. Boudinot offered several objections to the motion, the former gentleman preferred the idea of Mr. Dearborn.

Mr. Boudinot said the motion must be ...mended, if the principle is adopted, be...re it will be proper to agree to it.

Mr. Scott observed that the present In...ian war was a war of conquest, and it ...as in vain ever to expect peace on our ...rontiers till the Indians were expelled from ...hat country. He then adverted to the ...rogress of the settlement of the frontiers ...—it had been effected by driving off the ...ndians and establishing posts; in this way ...he settlement at Pittsburg was made, and ...nless you establish a chain of posts all a...ound the frontiers, and garrison them, ...nd thus keep the settlers in a state of se...urity, there is no better mode that can ...e devised to secure them than by encou...aging the army to settle there.

Mr. Boudinot objected fully to the mo...ion, he said it was pursuing a system which ...n his opinion had occasioned all our trou...le on the frontiers.

Mr. Findley supported the motion, he ...onsidered the troubles on the frontiers as ...riginating in a deviation from former ...ractice or principles.

The motion was finally rejected.

To the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

Inclosed I send y... the translation of a ...ce published in this city last spring; as ...eems well suited to preface the account ...the treasonable practices in South-Ca...lina, and the resolves of the Democratic ...lub in Kentucky. I do not recollect ...that it has appeared before the public in an ...English dress. D.

From the *Radoteur*, a French paper published in this city.

The Jacobin society, whose maternal tenderness embraces all the inhabitants of the globe, has extended her benevolent care to the planters of Louisiana; a people so ignorant and stupid as to prefer peace, and prosperity under their present government to the noble gratification of cutting one another's throats, in order to establish among them the blessed system of equality which prevails in the French Islands.—With this view, she hath caused the following address to be circulated among them, by Apostles whom she hath commissioned and sent abroad to teach all nations.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

The free French to their brethren in Louisiana,

The 2d year of the French Republic.

The day is at hand, when tyranny shall vanish from the face of the earth. France emancipated, and settled in a republican form of government; having vindicated the rights of man by many signal victories over her numerous enemies, is not content with enjoying the benefits of her success alone; but proclaims to all nations that she is ready with a powerful assistance to second the efforts of those who wish to follow her virtuous example.—French men of Louisiana, you yet love your mother country; the attachment is born with you; and the people of France are not ignorant of your sentiments. With indignation do they view, in you, the victims of ancient despotism—and they have power sufficient to avenge your cause. A perjured king, his deceitful ministry, his base and haughty courtiers, who had enriched themselves by the sweat and blood of an oppressed people, have all been punished for their wicked deeds. The French, their patience exhausted, and their passions enraged by a series of injustice, under which they had too long groaned, at length rose against their oppressors; and have scattered them as dust is scattered before an impetuous wind.—*Your time is come;* O ye inhabitants of Lo... !—be instructed by their great example. It is high time you were no longer the slaves of Spain, to which you have been so infamously sold;—it is high time you were no longer, as brute beasts, at the disposal of men, who have it in their power, by a single mandate, to rob you of all that is estimable; your liberty and property.—The Spanish government has surpassed all others in the atrocity, as well stupidity of her domination. With a name execrated over all the continent of America, hath she not marked all her steps by deeds of barbarity?—Hath she not under the hypocritic mask of religion ordered or permitted the massacre of more than 20 millions of men?—Hath she not, to glut her insatiable avarice depopulated, impoverished, degraded whole tribes of the natives?—and hath she not oppressed, and doth she

Just Imported,
From LONDON, DUBLIN *and* GLASGOW,
A d now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market street*,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:
NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
[illegible]'s life [illegible]

says, "no person shall be co[illegible] any criminal case, to be a witness a[illegible] himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Was not the searching for papers in my possession tantamount, had any been found agreeably to the hopes of my persecutors, to making me become a witness against myself? My countrymen, my friends, who have with me been instrumental in bringing about our revolution, apply to yourselves the conduct which has been adopted in this matter. From the arbitrary will of George III. of Great Britain, we have no longer a pride in exulting to be free, if the most sacred ties of the union can thus be violated and trampled upon.

I address myself now to my country at large. I do it upon the principle of a citizen (of a great republic which is just freed from the shackles of despotism) who has experienced an attack upon his privileges. It shews thereby plainly, that there still remains something despotic either in the general government, or in characters composing the executive part thereof.—In either case, if my observations are just, a remedy is necessary; if they are wrong, or the explanations extorted, I love my country too well not to submit cheerfully to conviction; but on the contrary, I pledge myself not to give up tamely a point which to me appears big with consequence respecting the future happiness of America.

S. DRAYTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 6. 1794.

committee of the whole on the bill [illegible]leating and better supporting the S[illegible]establishment of the United

one [illegible] objected to the addition of [illegible]strike [illegible] indequate—he moved to [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]nd insert two.
observed, supported the motion; he [illegible] to induce [illegible] the United States, mean[illegible]est in fighting [illegible]nlist who have an inter[illegible]—they must [illegible] battles of the Country he remarked [illegible]tter encouragement, were generally [illegible]e means of living the persons employed in price—that found their salaries [illegible] the public offices support[illegible]—and were [illegible]icient for their [illegible] the legislature for [illegible]e petitioning pay—and it is evident [illegible]ase of their [illegible]mean to support an army [illegible] unless we [illegible]ciples from those professed [illegible]rent principles couragement must be given to [illegible]ter enter into the service. to enter into the service.

Mr. Clark said he was oppos[illegible] [illegible]e men motion—he thought that gentlem[illegible]he not considered the pay of the army according to its real value; there are other things to be taken into consideration, besides the pay and cloathing—the whole compensation they now receive, with the proposed addition of one dollar, would be found sufficient.

Mr. Boudinot said it was a mistake, that laborers, and good laborers, could not be obtained for the wages and allowance of the soldiers. He knew of good laborers actually employed at and under the rate of their actual compensation.

Mr. Scot said that it was in vain to expect men to enlist for the present pay—he knew of no laborers in his part of the Country, that could be procured for the allowance now made to the soldiers—men, who could eat and drink, and sleep safe, and securely at home, and get from 70 to 80 dollars a year for their labor, would hardly be induced to risk their lives for the pay and allowance of a soldier!

Mr. Findley offered some remarks on the propriety of raising the value of the rations.

Mr. J. Wadsworth said it had been ascertained on a former occasion, that taking into consideration the value of the cloathing, rating it at 20 dollars per ann.

A New P[illegible]
[illegible]er with the month-
JUST PU[illegible]hat the compensa-
And to [illegible]e averaged price
R. AI[illegible]i Pennsylvania.
[illegible] to the actual state of
No. 22, [illegible]oodness of men—he
TRANSACTIO[illegible] composed of as good
RICAN PH[illegible]ere ever employed in
SO[illegible]United States. They
Held at Philadelph[illegible]ced by good judges.
Knowledge, Vol[illegible]aising the pay so as to
☞ The subscri[illegible], industrious laborers,
as above directed [illegible]ervice, he considered it
be had, compiete se[illegible] are principally compo-
Content[illegible]ter[illegible]sing men—persons
1. An essay on those [illegible]ny regular pursuits;
losophy, which a[illegible]ccasions the substan-
al to the United [illegible]rious citizens, do not
[illegible]e force of any coun-
2. Conjectures c[illegible]
the earth, &c
3. A new and [illegible]d he should vote against
Heat. [illegible]no' he was opposed to any
n[illegible] Descript[illegible]lishment, yet, as circumstan-
in mal[illegible]ces [illegible]situated, he was in favor of com-
pleating the number of troops originally
intended by the act.

He observed that there were no complaints bro't forward from the soldiers—some complaints had been mentioned from the officers, but these remained to be enquired into—he tho't that one dollar addition would answer the purpose effectually—if the three dollars per month had been sufficient to raise three quarters of the men required, one dollar more, making four dollars a month, would raise the other quarter. He added some remarks on the enormous expence which would attend the enhancement of the pay in case the United States were called on to make a great addition to their military force.

Mr. Boudinot added some observations on the subject. He supposed it might be eligible to make some addition to the cloathing and rations.

Mr. Montgomery said he could not understand, how gentlemen calculated in estimating the pay of the soldiers as being equal to that of laborers—according to his calculations it was inferior.

He said the militia called out to act with the regular troops, are never satisfied with the continental pay.

Mr. Scot said he hoped that five dollars would be agreed to—this encouragement would probably induce a sufficient number of the militia now in the neighborhood of the army to enlist; those he observed consisted principally of as sprightly, active youths, as any in the United States.

Mr. Hunter said that the state of South Carolina gave their militia on the frontiers eighteen pence sterling a day, and he conceived that it was in vain to expect to raise men at the reduced wages proposed he was sure it never could be done in the southern States.

Mr. Beatty said he was in favor of the motion for an encrease of the pay—but he stated a modification of the business in relation to some compensation at the end of the service; he said he should bring forward a motion in the course of the discussion

Mr. Smiley enlarged on the ideas he at first suggested respecting the importance of committing the defence of the country to substantial citizens, men interested in its prosperity.

Mr. Irvine added some remarks, in which he concurred substantially in the ideas of Mr. Beatty, and reprobated in severe terms the profligate and drunken characters of many of the recruits in service.

Mr. S. Smith, after stating that the wage price of labor in Maryland, is forty eight dollars a year—urged [illegible]con[illegible]sid[illegible]tions to shew the extreme ill po[illegible]licy [illegible] enhancing the pay at the present [illegible]sis; when a variety of circumstances [illegible]ed to embarrass the recruiting service [illegible]e war in Europe obstructed the emigra[illegible]o. of laborers from that country—labo[illegible]s therefore were scarce, and consequent[illegible]recruits for the army were not so easily [illegible]ured as heretofore—but this state of th[illegible]gs does not warrant adopting a permanen[illegible]principle in the enhancement of the wages [illegible] the soldiers.

He was in [illegible]or of the idea suggested by the gentlem[illegible] from New-Jersey, of gr[illegible]ting 100 acres of land at the expiration of the service.—Mr. Smith was opposed to the motion [illegible]r 2 dollars, and in favor of the addition popoſed in the bill.

Mr. Wadsworth added some remarks on the observations which had been made respecting the purging the army of dissolute and intemperate soldiers. He considered such ideas as futile. To expect that an army should consist only of sober industrious men, without vices—we might just as well expect that an army might be composed of clergymen.

The motion for striking out one and inserting two dollars, was negatived.

Mr. Clark moved an addition to the rations of 4 ounces of bread or flour, and 4 ounces of meat.

Mr. Parker said he was one of the committee on the bill, he heard of no complaint on account of the rations: he presumed they were sufficient, unless it was proposed to fat them like pullets or ducks till they became so unweildy that they could not run away or desert—he saw no advantage in the proposed augmentation; besides he said it would only increase the temptation of the savages to attempt cutting off convoys, as had already been the case; he said that one half the army is now employed in transporting provisions to the other.

Mr. Findley said in opposition to Mr. Parker, that he had heard of more complaints on account of the scarcity of provisions than on account of the wages: that the men had frequently been reduced to great straits for the want of supplies—to such straits as that one of them had informed him, the sweetest morsel he had ever eaten was a piece of roasted cow hide; he said it was unjust and ungenerous, he would not say wicked, to expect that men in the service of their country should suffer for the want of a full supply of necessary food. He did not anticipate the disadvantages that the gentleman from Virginia did; he did not think there was any danger of the men's growing too fat.

Mr. Smiley added several remarks corroborative of those of Mr. Findley: he remarked that a man in the wilderness required more food than one in the more settled parts of the country.

Mr. Hartley moved to strike out the quantities and leave the amount of the addition blank.

Mr. Clark consented to this alteration in his motion.

Mr. Hartley then added some observations to shew the necessity, propriety, and justice of adding to the cloathing as well as the rations; he said that four dollars a month, with some addition of the kind he mentioned, would make the soldiers comfortable.

Mr. Wadsworth said he was opposed to raising the rations to a greater quantity than would amount to the necessaries of life. He adverted to the rations allowed to the late continental army, which had been found sufficient.

Mr. B. Bourne said that it appeared to him that more information was wanting to enable the committee to decide with propriety; he could wish that the motion should lay on the table till that information was obtained.

Mr. Findley, to shew that the rations had not been sufficient, and that complaints had been made, referred to the communications made at the last session of Congress during the investigation into General St. Clair's expedition.

Mr. Giles also [illegible]ed some information to the same point, received by the select committee on that busines.

It was then moved to amend the motion by striking the article "meat."

This motion occasioned some further debate, but before a vote was taken Mr. Clark withdrew his motion.

Mr. Irvine then moved an amendment the substance of which was that each soldier at the end of the service should be entitled to 100 acres of land.

Mr. Findley supported the amendment—he considered it as a wise provision, which would induce the soldiers to settle in that country, and prevent many at the end of the war from returning to the thick settled parts, and the cities on the sea coast, and become for want of employment, robbers and house breakers.

Mr. S. Smith said the principle of the motion he considered excellent—it would produce a more rapid settlement of the frontiers, and experience has proved that the only effectual plan of repressing the incursions of the savages is by pushing the settlements into their country.

Mr. Dearborn objected to this mode of rewarding the soldiers; he preferred that of giving a sum of money at the end of the service, sufficient to enable the men to purchase a number of acres of land at their option in any part of the United States. He stated a variety of difficulties that had formerly attended the plan of giving land to the soldiers, and shewed that it had not answered the purpose.

Mr. Beatty and Mr. Boudinot offered several objections to the motion, the former gentleman preferred the idea of Mr. Dearborn.

Mr. Boudinot said the motion must be mended, if the principle is adopted, before it will be proper to agree to it.

Mr. Scott observed that the present Indian war was a war of conquest, and it was in vain ever to expect peace on our frontiers till the Indians were expelled from that country. He then adverted to the progress of the settlement of the frontiers—it had been effected by driving off the Indians and establishing posts; in this way the settlement at Pittsburg was made, and unless you establish a chain of posts all around the frontiers, and garrison them, and thus keep the settlers in a state of security, there is no better mode that can be devised to secure them than by encouraging the army to settle there.

Mr. Boudinot objected fully to the motion, he said it was pursuing a system which in his opinion had occasioned all our trouble on the frontiers.

Mr. Findley supported the motion, he considered the troubles on the frontiers as originating in a deviation from former practice or principles.

The motion was finally rejected.

To the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

Inclosed I send you [illegible] of that 8th [illegible]ne translation of a piece published in this city last spring; as it seems well suited to preface the account of the treasonable practices in South-Carolina, and the resolves of the Democratic Club in Kentucky. I do not recollect that it has appeared before the public in an English dress.

D.

From the *Radoteur*, a French paper published in this city.

The Jacobin society, whose maternal tenderness embraces all the inhabitants of the globe, has extended her benevolent care to the planters of Louisiana; a people so ignorant and stupid as to prefer peace, and prosperity under their present government to the noble gratification of cutting one another's throats, in order to establish among them the blessed system of equality which prevails in the French Islands.—With this view, she hath caused the following address to be circulated among them, by Apostles whom she hath commissioned and sent abroad to teach all nations.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.

The free French to their brethren in Louisiana,

The 2d year of the French Republic.

The day is at hand, when tyranny shall vanish from the face of the earth. France emancipated, and settled in a republican form of government; having vindicated the rights of man by many signal victories over her numerous enemies, is not content with enjoying the benefits of her success alone; but proclaims to all nations that she is ready with a powerful assistance to second the efforts of those who wish to follow her virtuous example.—French men of Louisiana, you yet love your mother country; the attachment is born with you; and the people of France are not ignorant of your sentiments. With indignation do they view, in you, the victims of ancient despotism—and they have power sufficient to avenge your cause. A perjured king, his deceitful ministry, his [illegible]e and haughty courtiers, who had enriched themselves by the sweat and blood of an oppressed people, have all been punished for their wicked deeds. The French, their patience exhausted, and their passions enraged by a series of injustice, under which they had too long groaned, at length rose against their oppressors; and have scattered them as dust is scattered before an impetuous wind.—*Your time is come;* O ye inhabitants of Lo[illegible]! be instructed by their great example. It is high time you were no longer the slaves of Spain, to wh[illegible]h you have been so infamously sold;—[illegible] is high time you were no longer, as brute beasts, at the disposal of men, who have it in their power, by a single mandate, to rob you of all that is estimable; your liberty and property,—The Spanish government has surpassed all others in the atrocity, as well stupidity of her domination. With a name execrated over all the continent of America, hath she not marked all her steps by deeds of barbarity?—Hath she not under the hypocritic mask of religion ordered or permitted the massacre of more than 20 millions of men?—Hath she not, to glut her insatiable avarice depopulated, impoverished, degraded whole tribes of the natives?—and hath she not oppressed, and doth she

without ceaſing, oppreſs you by her cutions?

And what hath been the effect of all is enormous wickedneſs? Inſignificance, diſgrace and miſery in Europe; wretched lavery, and death to thouſands in Ameria, have diſtinguiſhed the Spaniſh tyranny. When ſavages intend to gather the fruits of a tree, they cut it down.—Behold a dreadful emblem of deſpotiſm!—Tyrants, in ſhort care little for the condition of the people under them. Every thing muſt be ſacrificed to their gratification; all muſt bow to their will.—Frenchmen of Louiſiana! the oppreſſions you have endured have too fully confirmed theſe truths in your experience; and your ſufferings have doubtleſs imprinted in your breaſts the glorious reſolution of revenge.

Compare your own conditions with thoſe of your friends, your neighbors the free Americans. Look on the ſtate of Kentucky; a country deprived of a ſea port; unreaſonably ſubjected to ſhackles which reſtrain her commerce; yet by the ſingle influence of a free government growing with a rapidity, which preſages her future greatneſs, and already impreſſes terror on the court of Spain.

Attend to this laſt circumſtance; it unravels the ſecret of deſpotiſm, and unfolds it's abominable policy.—Men were born to love one another; to unite; to be happy; and ſo they would be, if thoſe, who call themſelves the images of God on earth, if kings did not ſeek to divide them, and to oppoſe their happineſs.

The population of Kentucky is the work of a few years. Your colony, better ſituated, but deprived of the bleſſings of liberty, is decreaſing every day.—When the free citizens of America by perſevering induſtry have improved their lands, they are aſſured of enjoying the produce of their exertions: all that *you* poſſeſs depends on the caprice of a viceroy, almoſt ever unjuſt, avaricious and vindictive.—Contemplate the evils which your own reſolution alone can remove;—by courage and energy you may in an inſtant change your conditions: but wretched indeed will it be, if you fail to make the attempt; for the name of a Frenchman, already become odious to kings, and the creatures of kings, will eventually make your chains more heavy, and expoſe you to new vexations.—You glow with indignation; and feel within you the ambition of deſerving the glorious appellation of free men: but the fear of miſcarrying, the dread of not being ſupported, depreſſes your zeal. Know then that your brethren of France, after having ſucceſsfully attacked the Spaniſh dominions in Europe, will ſoon appear on your coaſt with a naval force; that the republicans of the Weſtern Country who are ready to ſail down the rivers Ohio and Miſſiſippi, in conjunction with a powerful body of your brethren will fly to your aſſiſtance, under the auſpicious ſtandard of Gallia and liberty;—and that our united efforts cannot fail to ſecure ſucceſs to the undertaking.—Step forward, therefore, Louiſianians; manifeſt to the world that ſlavery hath not debaſed your ſouls; but that you ſtill retain the valour, the ſpirit, and intrepidity of your forefathers; and that you are not unworthy of independence and freedom.

It is not to our government, but to the glorious domion of liberty that we deſire to unite you. When emancipated, you may form a conſtitution for yourſelves; which conſtitution will be ſupported by France, as long as your imbecility ſhall make it neceſſary.—Moreover you may enter into a triple compact with her, and the neighboring States of North-America, by a confederation which may be happily calculated to advance the political and commercial intereſts of each.—It is clear that your parent country will derive great advantages from ſo beneficial a change; and it is as clear your glory will not be equalled but by the felicity which you and your poſterity will receive from the revolution,

Baniſh imbecility! away with fear! courage, firmneſs; cæra.

"Audaces fortuna juvat."

A very happy motto; which, with a ſmall ſtrain of conſtruction may be rendered in Engliſh, "Daring villainy is too often proſperous."

UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, Jan. 1ſt, 1794.

By the 44th and laſt day of drawing 34,000 tickets are drawn, and the grand prizes ſtill in the wheel—which has gained 66,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 7.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held laſt evening at the City Hall, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors of that inſtitution for the year 1794, *viz.*

Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Robert Smith, Matthew M'Connell, Joſeph Anthony, John M. Neſbitt, Samuel Breck, Jeremiah Parker, Iſaac Wharton, William Bradford, James C. Fiſher, Thomas Ewing, William Bingham, Jacob Downing, Archibald M'Call, Iſrael Whelen, Matthew Clarkſon—PHILADELPHIA.

Herman Le Roy, John Lawrance, Richard Harifon, John Delafield, Matthew Clarkſon, Abijah Hammond——NEW-YORK.

David Sears—BOSTON.

Henry Nichols—BALTIMORE.

At an election held yeſterday for officers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, and of the Schuylkill and Suſquehaunah Canal Company, the following gentlemen were choſen.—

DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

Robert Morris, *Preſident.*

Managers.

David Rittenhouſe, John Nicholſon, William Smith, D. D. Walter Stewart, Standiſh Ford, Robert Hare, Benjamin R. Morgan, William Bingham, Joſeph Ball, Samuel Breck, Charles Biddle, Jeremiah Parker.

Tench Francis, *Treaſurer.*

William Moore Smith, *Secretary.*

SUSQUEHANNAH AND SCHUYLKILL CANAL.

Robert Morris, *Preſident.*

Managers.

John Nicholſon, Walter Stewart, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Ford, William Smith, D. D. Joſeph Ball, William Bingham, Samuel Breck, Charles Biddle, Charles Paleſke, Thomas M. Willing, Samuel Meredith.

Tench Francis, *Treaſurer.*

Timothy Matlack, *Secretary.*

The following articles are copied from the General Advertiſer of this morning.

It muſt appear ſurpriſing that the late arrival at Baltimore from Havre ſhould not have furniſhed the public with ſome intelligence. The Baltimore papers communicate none, and thoſe here who expected to receive information by that veſſel have been diſappointed. The veſſel left Havre abot the middle of October, and this much is known, that the complection of French affairs was then very favorable; and perhaps this may be one reaſon why we are not in poſſeſſion of details, as the city of Havre is well known to be not well affected to the ruling party.

Subſtance of a letter from Havre-de-Grace.

October 16,

The whole nation is determined to receive laws from no foreign power. All perſons ſuſpected of ariſtocracy are taken up. Ninety members have been expelled the convention, being ſuſpected of royaliſm.

The exportation of all articles of firſt neceſſity is prohibited. Silks, glaſs, &c. are free to be exported.

The Spaniſh forces have been beaten in every quarter; and the king of Sardinia is likely ſoon to be left without a kingdom.

The whole energy of the Republic is directed againſt England, and preparations are making for a deſcent, for which one hundred thouſand men are intended, and a merchant veſſels in a ſtate of requiſition. 50 millions have been placed in the hands of the miniſter of marine for the conſtruction of boats carrying each four 24 pounders to cover the landing of the troops.

Toulon is blocked by 70,000 men, and expected to ſurrender.

The troubles of Vendee draw to an end.

We have it from very good authority, that a peace is on the tapis, between all the belligerent powers of Europe, except France, Auſtria and Spain.

A gentleman, on whoſe authority full dependence may be placed arrived in this city from Jamaica, via New-York, informs, that when he left Spaniſhtown a Britiſh packet had arrived there. The intelligence brought by this veſſel was ordered to be kept a profound ſecret from the governed, but the captain told our informant that the affairs of France were in a moſt flouriſhing ſituation; many of the principal towns in England in a ſtate of effervescence, that troops were ſent to ſuppreſs the ſpirit, but joined the people in the cry of *no war!* Pruſſia, he alſo informed, had actually withdrawn from the coalition.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated the 2d inſt.

The ſchooner Eagle, belonging to Meſſrs. Hollins and Barney, has arrived here from Port-au-Prince. The Eagle ſailed in company with the ſhip Sampſon, Capt. Barney, belonging to the ſame houſe, and ſaw her captured by a Britiſh frigate. She is now probably ſent to Jamaica. It is reported Capt. Barney had on board his ſhip, a very valuable cargo, eſtimated at not leſs than 300,000 dollars, and various are the conjectures with reſpect to his probable fate. It is no doubt freſh in your memory that he retook his veſſel from an Engliſh crew the laſt ſummer, in conſequence of which he armed for ſelf-defence in a ſecond voyage undertaken principally to recover and bring home the proceeds of the cargo of the firſt voyage.

It is reported that the next Britiſh mail for the United States, may be expected in a Frigate.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

What bleſſed times ſome perſons are anticipating from the aſſumption of the powers of government by detached bodies of the people! All the confuſion, vexation, and expence attendant on a diviſion, and ſubdiviſion of the powers of government, which were experienced in the days of our affliction, are not ſufficient to deter the buſy and reſtleſs ſons of anarchy from attempting to bring us back to thoſe ſcenes of humiliation and diſtreſs, from which the new Conſtitution has ſo wonderfully extricated us.

But the days of infatuation are paſſed—and diſappointment will attend the plans of thoſe who would diſturb our union, and blaſt the reputation of our country.

What have I to loſe? ſays Catiline—Another war may ſet me on my legs.

A correſpondent queries, whether the paragraph which appeared in a morning paper of Monday—pointing out certain reaſons for the reſignation of Mr. Jefferſon, was wrote by a *friend* or an enemy of that gentleman's reputation?—This correſpondent further aſks, whether Mr. Jefferſon did not announce a determination to reſign previous to the diſcuſſion of certain ſubjects, which it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected the paragraphiſt alluded to?—and whether it was not in the power of the Secretary, to have reſigned immediately on his diſcovering, (if ſuch a diſcovery was even *before* made) that "his influence was but trifling" in the counciſs of the Executive?

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Thurſday the 2d *of January* 1794.

THE houſe proceeded to conſider the reſolutions, reported yeſterday from the committee of the whole houſe, on the confidential communications from the Preſident, reſpecting the meaſures which have been purſued for obtaining a recognition of the treaty between the United States and Morocco, and for the ranſom of priſoners, and eſtabliſhment of peace with the Algerines—whereupon

The firſt and ſecond of the ſaid reſolutions being ſeverally twice read at the clerk's table, were, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe, as follow:

Reſolved, that a ſum not exceeding dollars, be appropriated, in addition to the proviſion heretofore made, to defray any expence which may be incurred in relation to the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

Reſolved, that a naval force, adequate to the protection of the United States againſt the Algerine Corſairs, ought to be provided.

The third reſolution being read in the words following:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report to this Houſe, the naval force neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, together with an eſtimate of the expences.

A motion was made and ſeconded, to amend the ſame, by adding to the end thereof, the words, "and the ways and means for defraying the ſame."

And the queſtion being put thereupon, it was reſolved in the affirmative, Yeas 46—Nays 44.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative are, Theodorus Bailey, Abraham Baldwin, John Beatty, Thos. Blount, Thos. P. Carnes, Gabriel Chriſtie, Abraham Clark, Iſaac Coles, Wm. Johnſon Dawſon, Henry Dearborn, Geo. Dent, Wm. Findley, W. B. Giles, Chriſt. Greenup, Andrew Gregg, Wm. Barry Grove, Carter B. Harriſon, John Heath, Danl. Heiſter, Wm. Irvine, Richd. B. Lee, Matthew Locke, Nathn. Macon, James Madiſon, Joſeph M'Dowell, Alex. Mebane, Wm. Montgomery, And. Moore, Joſeph Neville, Anthony New, John Nicholas, Alexander D. Orr, Joſiah Parker, And. Pickens, Francis Preſton, Robt. Rutherford, John S. Sherbourne, John Smilie, Iſrael Smith, Thos. Tredwell, Philip Van Cortlandt, Abraham Venable, Francis Walker, Benj. Williams, Paine Wingate, and Richard Winn.

Thoſe who voted in the Negative—are Fiſher Ames, James Armſtrong, Elias Boudinot, Shearjaſhub Bourne, Benjamin Bourn, Lambert Cadwallader, David Cobb, Peleg Coffin, Joſhua Coit, Jonathan Dayton, Samuel Dexter, Thomas Fitzſimons, Uriah Forreſt, Dwight Foſter, Ezekiel Gilbert, Nicholas Gilman, Henry Glen, Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Griffin, Thomas Hartley, James Hillhouſe, Samuel Holten, John W. Kittera, Amaſa Learned, William Lyman, Francis Malbone, Peter Muhlenberg, William Vans Murray, Nathaniel Niles, Thomas Scott, Jeremiah Smith, William Smith, Thomas Sprigg, Zephaniah Swift, Silas Talbot, George Thatcher, Uriah Tracy, Jonathan Trumbull, John E. Van Alen, Peter Van Gaaſbeeb, Peleg Wadſworth, Jeremiah Wadſworth, Artemas Ward, and John Watts.

And then the main queſtion being put, that the houſe do agree to the ſaid reſolution, amended to read as followeth:

"*Reſolved*, That a committee be appointed to report to this houſe, the naval force neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, together with an eſtimate of the expenſe, and the ways and means for defraying the ſame."

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. J. Wadſworth, Mr. Forreſt, Mr. Malbone, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Parker, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Winn, be appointed a committee, purſuant to the laſt reſolution.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

A gentleman of veracity, who arrived here yeſterday from Nantz, which place he left the 2d October, informs that the patriots had taken poſſeſſion of Lyons; and that Cambray had ſurrendered to the enemy. He alſo aſſerts that there was no probability of peace.

☞ *Strictures on a paragraph, reſpecting the truce with Algiers, and other favors—together with the minutes of this day's proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives are omitted till to-morrow for want of room.*

Algerine Robbers.

To-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, will be publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118. MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

An hiſtorical and geographical account of

ALGIERS;

Embelliſhed with a Map, comprehending Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Madeira, and Canary Iſlands, Majorca, Minorca, Sicily and Sardinia.

Said CAREY has lately publiſhed,

A Map of the Seat of War in France—of the Netherlands—of Vermont—and of the Tenneſſee Government.

Jan. 7 tu th 6t

CASTELLI,

Italian Stay and Habit-Maker,

ENCOURAGED by ſeveral Ladies of Philadelphia, now in New York, has removed from thence to this city, in Cooper's Court, No. 35 north ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, between Front and Second; where all kinds of Stays are made—as Italian ſhape, French corſet, Engliſh, Silk turn, Riding, Suckling ſtays, &c. Alſo, Ladis' Habits, Surtouts, Gowns, and all kinds of dreſſes for balls, completed in the neweſt and moſt elegant faſhion.

Any ladies in New York and Charleſton, who may wiſh to employ him, and will be pleaſed to ſend their meaſures ſhall have their work finiſhed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch.

N. B. Said Caſtelli has an aſſortment of ready made ſtays to ſell.

Jan. 7. 3t.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kitterreens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN,
Cashier.

3w

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States.

Gentlemen,

FINDING it inconvenient to continue any longer in the Direction, I request you to honor some other person with your choice at the ensuing Election, in the room of

Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

Chesnut-street, Jan. 4th, 1794.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. d1w

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, d1f

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers.

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11. d

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, *Market street,*

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

New Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madaguscar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Busson
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Busson abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wall's on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Coxe's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Coxe's travels into Switzerland
Rabaut's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH-AMERICA, That the third Instalment, being Two Dollars on each share of the Stock, is to be paid, agreeably to the Constitution, on the second Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And a *General Meeting* of the Stockholders is to be held on the succeeding day, for the purpose of choosing *Fifteen Directors*, examining into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and making such additional Rules and Regulations as they shall judge necessary.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Dec. 16. mw&ft3. 1J

A New Publication.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by

R. AITKEN,

No. 22, *Market street,*

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge, Vol. 3. *Price* 2*os in boards*

☞ The subscribers are requested to call as above directed for the 3d vol. where may be had, complete setts uniformly printed.

Contents of Vol. 3*d.*

1. An essay on those enquiries in Natural Philosophy, which at present are most beneficial to the United States of North America. *Dr. Nicholas Collin.*
2. Conjectures concerning the formation of the earth, &c. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
3. A new and curious theory of Light and Heat. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
4. Description of the process to be observed in making large sheets of paper in the Chinese manner, with one smooth surface. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
5. Queries and conjectures relative to Magnetism, and the theory of the Earth. *Dr. B. Franklin.*
6. Explanation of a singular phenomenon, first observed by Dr Franklin, and not satisfactorily accounted for. *Mr. R. Patterson.*
7. An account of an Earthy Substance found near the falls of Niagara and vulgarly called the Spray of the Falls; together with some remarks on the Falls. *Robert M'Causlin, M. D.*
8. Observations on the probabilities of the duration of Human Life, and the progress of population, in the United States of America. *William Barton, Esq.*
9. A letter containing observations made at Lake Erie, on that singular phenomenon, by seamen termed looming. *Andrew Ellicot Esq.*
10. An Account of the Sugar Maple-Tree of the United States, and of the methods of obtaining Sugar from it, together with observations upon the advantages both public and private of this Sugar. *Benjamin Rush, M. D.*
11. Memoir on the use of the Thermometer in discovering Banks, Soundings, &c. *Jonathan Williams, Esq.*
12. An Account of the most effectual means of preventing the deleterious consequences of the bite of the Crotalus Horridus, or Rattle Snake. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.*
13. Magnetic Observations, made at the University of Cambridge, (Massachusetts.) *D. S. Williams.*
14. Accurate determination of the right ascension and declination of Bootes, and the Pole Star. *Andrew Ellicott, Esq.*
15. Account of several Houses in Philadelphia, struck with Lightning, on June 7th, 1789. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
16. An Account of the effects of a stroke of Lightning on a House furnished with two Conductors. *David Rittenhouse, and Francis Hopkinson, Esqrs.*
17. Experiments and Observations on Evaporation in cold Air. *C. Wistar, M. D.*
18. Postscript to Mr. Barton's Letter, to Dr. Rittenhouse, of the 17th March, 1791.
19. New Notation of Music. *Mr. R. Patterson.*
20. Observations on the Theory of Water Mills, &c. *W. Waring.*
19. Astronomical Observations *David Rittenhouse.*
20. A letter relative to a method of finding the sum of the several powers of the Sines, &c. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
21. Index Florae Lancastriensis *Henrico Muhlenberg, D. D.*
22. Investigation of the power of Dr. Barker's Mill, as improved by James Rumsey, with a description of the mill. *W. Waring.*
23. A Thermometrical Journal of the temperature of the Atmosphere and Sea on a voyage to and from Oporto, with explanatory observations thereon. *Jonathan Williams, Esq.*
24. First memoir of observations on the plant denominated Cryptogamick. *M. De Beauv.*
25. A letter, containing observations on the ancient works of Art, the Native Inhabitants, &c. of the Western Country. *Major Jonathan Ha.*
26. An account of some of the principal ies employed by the North American Indians. Extracted by the late *Mr. Hugh Mar*
27. An account of the beneficial effects the Cassia Chamæcrista in recruiting worn out lands, and in enriching such as are naturally poor; together with a botanical description of the plant. *James Greenway of Virgin*
28. An account of a hill on the borders of North Carolina, supposed to have been a volcano, in a letter from a Continental officer, to *Dr. J. Greenway*, Virginia.
29. An Account of a poisonous plant, growing spontaneously in the southern part of Virginia. Extracted from a paper by *Dr. James Greenway, Virginia*
30. Description of a Machine for measuring a ship's way. *Francis Hopkinson, Esq.*
31. An Inquiry into the question, whether the Apis Mellifica, or true Honey-Bee, is a native of America. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M.*
32. An Account of a Comet. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
33. CADMUS or a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language, illustrating, by a Philosophical division of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Essay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Surd and consequently Dumb, to speak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philosophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and sold by the Publisher hereof.
34. Observations on the Theory of Water-Mills. *W. Waring.*
35. An Improvement on Metalic Conductors or Lightning-rods. *Mr. Robert Patterson.* Honored with the Magellanic Premium, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.
36. An easy and expeditious method of dissipating the noxious Vapour commonly found in Wells and other subterraneous places. *Ebenezer Robinson, Esq.*
37. A method of draining Ponds in level grounds. *Jesse Higgins.*
38. Observations on the severity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilson.*
39. A Description of a new Standard for Weights and Measures; in a letter from Mr. John Cooke, of Tipperary in Ireland.
40. Description of a SPRING-BLOCK, designed to assist a Vessel in sailing. *Francis Hopkinson, Esq.* Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by an Award of the Society in December 1790.

December 20. eod2w.

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. t&sftf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

Just published,
And to be sold by *Stewart & Cochran,*
No. 34, South Second-street,

THE

United States Register,

For the YEAR 1794;

Containing, besides accurate and complete lists of all the Officers in the general, and the principal Officers in the particular governments, a variety of information, useful for all classes. tf

---

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, *South Second-street,*
Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&sf tf

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures neatly, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&sftf

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;

A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.

Dec. 19.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, Nov. 25, 1793.

Resolved,

THAT no transfer of stock be made on the books of this office between the 15th day of June and the first Monday in July, and between the 15th day of December and the first Monday of January following, in each year.

Extract from the minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3,
South Fourth-Street.